THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

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The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM EUROPE.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Windham ſtated the whole force for which proviſions were to be made, was 196,674 men: in this were reckoned not only the home army, known under the heads of guards and garriſons, in which were included the troops in Guernſey and Jerſey, but alſo the troops ſerving abroad, under the name of plantation army, including all thoſe in the Weſt-Indies, Nova Scotia, and Gibraltar: in ſhort, in all our colonies, excepting thoſe in the Eaſt-Indies, which were on a different eſtabliſhment. The expence of the whole of thoſe, and all the appendages, he ſtated to amount to the ſum of 5,190,721l. This the committee would ſee was ſomewhat, though very little ſhort of the laſt year's eſtimate. The committee, however, were not to look upon this as a ſaving, becauſe the other eſtimates not preſented would contain ſome additional expences; but the whole, he was ſure, taken together, would not exceed thoſe of the laſt year. The home army of guards and garriſons, he ſtated to amount to 60,765 men.

The remainder, or Plantation troops to 64,277—on the former of theſe there was an exceſs over that of laſt year of 11,546—and on the other there was a diminution of 11,641. Deducting that exceſs from the diminution, there was ſome ſmall reduction on the whole.

Having thus ſtated the various eſtimates under their reſpective heads, he moved a reſolution, that a number of men, not leſs than 60,765, be employed for the preſent year.

Gen. Tarleton ſaid there was one branch of expence which he thought ought to be ſaved, recruiting money. If we abandoned our old mode of raiſing men by beat of drum, for the new French mode of requiſition, there could be no occaſion for laviſhing money on the recruiting ſervice.

The expence of the laſt year for the army alone amounted, he ſaid, to the whole revenues of the country, as it ſtood on the year prior to the commencement of the war.—How then, he wiſhed to know, were the other expences to be defrayed, particularly as we were going to raiſe an additional force of no leſs than one hundred and three thouſand men? This was a ſerious conſideration for the Houſe of Commons, particularly for a new parliament. There were many other things upon which he might enter, but he owed it to the ſituation of the country not to do ſo. As to the reſources for theſe expences, he could not ſee where they were—Our conqueſts were rather borrowed from our allies than taken from our enemies. He hoped they would not be an obſtruction to pacification. Laſt year there was a kind of royal promiſe, that there ſhould be great operations in the Weſt-Indies; but, if we looked to the Weſt-Indies, either in a general view of the whole, or particular iſlands, there was no cauſe to triumph, and it would remain ſo, till that gentleman, Victor Hughes, was diſlodged.

The chancellor of the exchequer brought in the bill for enabling his majeſty to require the proviſional aſſiſtance of certain perſons, in order to form a body of cavalry, which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

EXPORTATION OF CORN.

Mr. Rider prefaced his motion with obſerving that though ſome reduction had taken place in the prices of corn, the committee would doubtleſs ſee the propriety of continuing the regulations which were already in exiſtence, with reſpect to that article, and of ſtill holding out inducements to its importation, and reſtrictions on exportation. The act which was at preſent in force on the ſubject, went to three points: to the prevention of the exportation of corn, to the importation of other proviſions. The price of corn, it was true, was ſtill ſuch as to warrant a ſuppoſition that exportation would be prevented by it; but as in a particular diſtrict the fluctuation of the market might conſiderably reduce that price, he thought it for the general intereſt of the country that the laws now in force concerning corn ſhould be continued; leſt this local reduction of its value ſhould be the occaſion of its exportation. All other proviſions were at a price which would render the other part of the act ſtill of uſe. He ſhould therefore move a reſolution for continuing the act of laſt ſeſſion, with the amendment of two clauſes, which, when the farmer had been able more juſtly to eſtimate the nett produce of the year after ſeed time, might be found neceſſary. The firſt was, that a permiſſion ſhould be inſerted in the bill, for repealing it during this ſeſſion, if it ſhould be found inconvenient; the other a ſimilar permiſſion to his majeſty in council, to ſuſpend or repeal any part of it during the vacation of Parliament.

The committee agreed to his reſolution, which was reported to the houſe, and leave obtained to bring in a bill conformable to it.

SILK.

Mr. Ryder moved to conſider the bill for permitting the importation of unmanufactured ſilk in neutral bottoms, which was agreed to, and a committee of the whole houſe ordered for the purpoſe to-morrow.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

As the members of oppoſition have affected to queſtion the exiſtence of any intention, on the part of the French government, to make a deſcent on this country, the teſtimony of a general officer who ſerved the republic during three years, and who was acquainted with the plans and deſigns of the Directory, will ſuffice to expel all doubts on the ſubject. We have, therefore, extracted the following paſſage from the memoirs of general Danican, entitled, "The Banditti Unmaſked;" a tranſlation of which we are happy to find is now in the preſs.

"This expedition (a deſcent upon England) which is not ſo chimerical as ſome perſons affect to believe, has two principal objects;—Firſt, to lay waſte a rich and flouriſhing country, by the introduction of Robeſpierrean liberty;—and ſecondly, in the event of a ſeparate peace with the Emperor to get rid of that maſs of Belgians, Ligeois, and other troops, for which the Directory will have no further occaſion, and which they may ſend to periſh in ſome country or other.

"For a long time, the immenſe riches of England have been holden out as a lure to the republicans; the perſons deſtined to command this famous deſcent, rely on meeting with powerful friends, particularly in Ireland. They publicly boaſt that they ſhall be received with open arms, and ſeconded by a numerous party. The plans for carrying this deſign into execution are all ſettled; and the moment is probably not far diſtant, when ambition will come to expire with rage on an iſle, whoſe inhabitants are real patriots, and in which the general ſafety preſcribes the neceſſity of reſtraining with vigor the partizans of anarchical liberty, oppreſſive equality, and wretched fraternity."

NEW MILITIA LAW.

In conſequence of the dread of an invaſion, parliament has prepared a bill for eſtabliſhing a corps of ſelect militia, from which a certain number are to be drafted, organized, diſciplined, and to take the field for a certain number of days; when new drafts are to be made, and take the place of the firſt, who return to their homes; and ſo in ſucceſſion. This ſelect militia, which thus prepared, and will be kept ready to muſter at a moment's warning, is to conſiſt of 63,681 men. An oath is to be adminiſtered to each man when drafted, purporting that he is a Proteſtant, that he acknowledges allegiance to his majeſty, and that he will ſerve for the defence of the realm during the exiſtence of this act. Fifteen pounds is the penalty for a neglect or refuſal of ſervice, when drafted, or to take the oath.

Mrs. King, the lady of the American miniſter, was introduced to the king, queen, and princeſſes, on the 20th inſtant.

Yeſterday a board was held at the admiralty office, Whitehall, when ſeven freſh ſhips were ordered to be commiſſioned directly.

An expreſs was received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office yeſterday from Dover, which announces the ſafe arrival of lord Malmſbury and ſuite at Calais, from whence they ſet forward with the appointed eſcort to Paris, where they were expected to arrive laſt night.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, it is ſtated in an article from Germany, has publiſhed a declaration, in which ſhe affirms, that ſhe will protect the ancient conſtitution of the empire, as guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia, and will ſend 100,000 men, to be at the diſpoſal of the court of Vienna, for the re-eſtabliſhment and defence of the conſtitution of the Empire.

Married at Peterſburg in Ruſſia, October 4. The King of Sweden to the Ruſſian Princeſs Alexandria Pawlowna.

FRANKFORT, OCTOBER 11.

The following is a ſtatement of the poſition of the Auſtrian troops in the theatre of war in Germany, ſo far as it is at preſent known:

General F[illegible], in conjunction with generals Graven and Wolf, is poſted between the ſmall rivers of Selins and Argen, which fall into the lake of Conſtance.

General Latour is on the Danube, near Ulm, Biberach, &c.

Count Nauendorf, in conjunction with him.

General Petraſch is in the valley of Kinzing, and the Black Foreſt.

The Archduke Charles, General Wartenſleben, and General Strader are near Buhl in Swabia.

General Hotze is in the lines near Lauter.

General Neu is on the Nahe.

General Monfrault and Gen. Kray are oppoſite Neuwied; and General Werneck is on the Sieg.

VIENNA, OCTOBER 1.

The Hungarian Aſſembly of the ſtates, from which ſo much is expected, will, it is ſaid, laſt three weeks.

The Prince of Eſterhazy will alone preſent the Emperor with 200,000 florins, and 100 huſſars. The number of Croats which paſs through the vicinity of Vienna to the army, is inconceivably great.

A ſolemn proceſſion has been held at Prague as a thankſgiving for the delivery of Bohemia from the danger with which it was threatened by the republicans.

Forty thouſand recruits, it is ſaid, will be raiſed in that part of Poland which is the new acquiſition of Ruſſia.

HAGUE, OCTOBER 11.

Laſt Saturday another affray happened here between the French garriſon and the Dutch half brigade, ſupported by the regiment of Waldeck, in conſequence of which the convention decreed yeſterday, that in order to prevent ſimilar diſturbances for the future, our garriſon ſhall be reinforced by two ſquadrons of Dutch horſe.

About 100 ſhips are lying at Amſterdam, laden with Engliſh goods, the proprietors of which have received orders to unload them.

Great Falls of Potomac.

THE Preſident and Board of Directors having ordered me to conſiderably encreaſe the number of their hands,—I am ready to engage from 90 to 100 ſervants on liberal terms for one year.

Any perſon diſpoſed to ſend 20 hands, may ſend with their people an overſeer, who will have from 20 to 30 dollars per month, and have the ſole direction and charge of the people he brings.

The people will be allowed good rations, a blanket, and medical aſſiſtance, ſhould any ailment take place, a doctor being engaged for the uſe of the workers. I will alſo give good allowance to a woman who will cook for each ſquad. Application to be made to me perſonally or by letter directed thus,

CHRISTOPHER MYERS,
Engineer to the Potomac Comp.
MATILDA,
Via Alexandria.

December 20.

PHILIP WANTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs that he has removed his Merchandize to his Store lately occupied by Janney & [illegible], on Prince Street, near Ricketts and Newton's new buildings, where he is opening an extenſive aſſortment of HARDWARE, juſt received from Europe, and ſelected from ſeveral importations.

A few tons of Pot metal well aſſorted,
A quantity of 56's and ſmaller weights,
S[illegible] Leather,
Excellent Indigo and Dye Stuffs,
Clover and Timothy ſeed.

N. B. Having convenient room, intends [illegible] of Flour, and receiving other Merchandize for ſale upon commiſſion.

Caſh given for flax ſeed, white beans, [illegible], and various other kinds of produce.

October 13.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Fenno,

As the queſtion concerning a land tax or a poll tax is becoming the ſubject of general converſation, perhaps the incloſed obſervations may not be thought improper by ſome of your readers. They are extracted from a letter that was publiſhed in 1782, in a neighbouring ſtate.

OF TAXES.

In all governments the relief of the poor ſhould be one of the chief objects of legiſlative attention.

Every citizen demands juſtice and protection from Government, theſe ſhould not, they cannot be refuſed; but the poor man has other claims; his wants and his ſufferings muſt be in proportion to his poverty; humanity requires that his ſufferings be relieved or prevented. Though the rich are not to be defrauded for the ſake of the poor, the laws in every ſtate ſhould be ſo framed as to encourage and aſſiſt the poor in their uſual employments. The neceſſary burdens of civil government ſhould be ſo faſhioned as to preſs on their ſhoulders, in the moſt convenient and eaſy manner. The general payment of taxes is neceſſary to the ſupport of government; but the payment of taxes in many caſes is difficult, in ſome impracticable by the poor man, without the ſale of his property by a public officer. Every misfortune of this kind ſhould be prevented if poſſible. Perhaps the moſt effectual mode of preventing the poor man from being diſtreſſed in the payment of taxes, is by ſubſtituting an exciſe in the place of a direct tax on property. In France, England, and Holland, the expences of government are chiefly raiſed by an exciſe. It has been frequently ſaid that when a ſubject or citizen is obliged to contribute a certain ſum for the uſe of government, there can be little difference by what name the tax is called, or how it is laid. No poſition can be more fallacious. A land tax or a poll tax are inevitable and poſitive taxes; they cannot be averted; the induſtrious cannot elude them; the unfortunate cannot eſcape them. Every citizen muſt take out his purſe and pay the amount, or his little furniture muſt be ſold. The exciſe is a negative tax; when it is laid on foreign goods no man is obliged to pay any part of it; when it is laid on luxuries no prudent man will pay much of it. It often happens that the moſt induſtrious citizens are diſtreſſed by domeſtic ſickneſs, or bad crops, in all ſuch caſes the exciſe operates as a relief to the unfortunate, for on ſuch years they buy no luxuries. Let us ſuppoſe a poll tax or a land tax of five dollars only; may it not happen that at the ſeaſon for collecting taxes, many of our fellow citizens will be found without five dollars in their poſſeſſion? It would be ſtrange if the pooreſt man, who is not a cripple, could not earn three times that ſum every year, beſides what is neceſſary for the ſupport of his family, but œconomy and foreſight are not characteriſtics of the poor; on the contrary, few men in the United States are poor, unleſs they are remarkably deficient in thoſe qualities.

Why then ſhould our laws ſuppoſe the citizen to have the quality that he certainly has not? Why ſhall they make it neceſſary for him to be treaſuring money for months, who never cared for to-morrow? The moſt indolent or the moſt careleſs citizen cannot poſſibly be incommoded by an exciſe. If he ſhould have no money during the year, nor any thing to ſell, he will buy nothing, and conſequently will pay no tax. When he is able to buy foreign commodities he will pay his tax. The exciſe is ſuppoſed chiefly to fall on articles of foreign make, and prudence will direct, that articles which are leaſt neceſſary, and ſuch as may ſooneſt come to perfection in our own country, ſhall bear the greateſt ſhare in the exciſe. The natural operation of ſuch taxes is favorable to the poor. No man pays the tax who is not able and willing to buy luxuries or foreign articles, therefore it is voluntary. The man who is diligent has leſs occaſion for ſuch articles, therefore it is a ſpur to induſtry. In a word, all taxes on property are burdens on the good citizen; they diſcourage induſtry. All taxes on conſumption are taxes on diſſipation and luxury; they puniſh idleneſs, and promote induſtry. Can we heſitate in making our choice?

The revenue of the Roman empire in its proſperous days, aroſe chiefly from an exciſe and cuſtoms. That jealous and wiſe nation did not readily ſubmit to a land tax. There was a waſteful trade carried on between Rome and the Eaſt-Indies by way of the Red Sea. By that trade much ſilver, near four millions of dollars, was annually exported from the empire, and we have reaſon to conclude from the allegations of Pliny, that Eaſt-India goods were forced to contribute, by an exciſe of more than twenty millions per annum to the revenue. A land tax and poll tax were in early uſe through the Roman provinces, but they do not appear to have been generally impoſed on the Roman people before the reign of Galenius, the ſucceſſor of Diocleſian. From that period direct taxes became univerſal. What was the condition of the Roman people under an adminiſtration of cuſtoms, exciſe, and other indirect taxes, when compared with the times in which the land tax and poll tax became general? It was an age of gold, compared to that of iron. Humanity is ſhocked by the tales of woe that are told concerning the poor of that age. Parents are ſaid to have ſold their children and to have ſold themſelves into ſlavery, in order to ſhun the burden of taxes.

I have ſaid that an exciſe is more favourable to the poor than a land or poll tax; I will venture an additional ſentiment. There never was any government in which an exciſe could be of ſo much uſe as in the United States of America. In all other countries taxes of every ſort are a ſpecies of grievance. In the United States an exciſe on foreign goods would not be a grievance; like wholeſome food it would give us ſtrength. It would help to cloſe that waſteful drain by which our honor and our wealth are conſumed. What though we did not owe a florin to any foreign nation; though we had no domeſtic debt and though the expences of government could be ſupported for many years without taxes, ſtill it may be queſtioned whether an exciſe on foreign articles would not be prudent. It is the beſt expedient by which we can promote domeſtic manufactures and the condition in which we now live—our general dependence on foreign countries for arms and clothing is diſhonourable,—it is dangerous.

A PARALLEL TO CAPTAIN JESSUP'S CASE.

The brig William, Capt. Benjamin Henderſon, belonged to Mr. William Gray, jun. of Salem, Maſſachuſetts. On a voyage from Point-a-Petre, ſhe was captured by the privateer Prince William Henry, and carried to St. Kitts, where ſome French property ſhe had on board was taken out and condemned. After her departure from St. Kitts, ſhe was met with on the 19th October, 1793, by the French privateer Citizen Genet, which had left Philadelphia ten days before. The privateer obliged Capt. Henderſon to hoiſt out his boat and bring his papers on board, which being done, he was aſked to whom the French ſugar on board belonged? He replied, to William Gray, of Salem.—Upon which the perſon who aſked the queſtion, and who he underſtood was the French captain, called him *a damned liar*, and walking forward ſpoke to the men; five ſailors immediately advanced, took Capt. Henderſon by the collar, dragged him to one of the guns, where they held him, cut his trouſers behind, and beat him with 20 laſhes on the bare fleſh, until he was black and blue. On expoſtulating on this extraordinary treatment of a neutral veſſel, he was told, *that the Americans were a parcel of damned raſcals, and did not deſerve better treatment.* On captain Henderſon being diſmiſſed, ſix French ſailors were ſent with him on board the William: thoſe immediately fell to ranſacking the veſſel, and plundered in caſh and goods to the amount of about 350l. Before ſhe was diſmiſſed, however, four Bermudian ſailors, who were priſoners on board the privateer, were put on board her, altho' captain Henderſon urged, that he had ſcarcely proviſions enough for his own crew: the conſequence was, that captain Henderſon was under the neceſſity of retrenching the allowance of all the ſhip's company, himſelf included.

The foregoing is preſented to the public as an accurate ſtatement: the occurrence is known to many: and Mr. Gray is now in poſſeſſion of authentic proofs to ſupport it.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Corporation of the City of New-York.

Gentlemen,

AS I always take pleaſure in contributing (as far as my poor abilities permit) towards the good of mankind, I have taken the liberty to lay before you my thoughts reſpecting the late fires; and if I am not able to prevent them, I may with a degree of certainty, convince you that there is a better method to extinguiſh them than you have at preſent. Being born in the city of London, and having had many opportunities of being an eye witneſs to the amazing effects of the FLOATING ENGINES, it ſurpriſes me that you are without them, as no city in the world is better ſituated for water. Two engines would be ſufficient for the purpoſe, which may be brought from London, and here fixt in proper barges: the coſt I will anſwer will not be more than 800l. Proper moorings may be laid down for them, one oppoſite the Fly-Market, in the Eaſt River, the other oppoſite in the North-River, they will then be ready to move to any part where the fire ſhould break out, and in that ſituation they will be able with the aſſiſtance of leather pipes of ſufficient length, to meet and jointly play to the top of any houſe in William-ſtreet—Strange as this may appear, the fact may be depended on. I have ſeen them play to the top of a houſe at as great a diſtance; but if the fire ſhould break out near the water ſide, as was the caſe at Murray's wharf, the whole block of houſes would have been ſaved, as they would have diſcharged more than a ton of water in a minute. You will want no buckets, nor need you fear the want of water as long as there is any in the rivers. The barges are conſtructed with wells like thoſe of your fiſhing boats; and a very few men (ſay twelve) will be ſufficient to work one. Great fires have been very frequent in London, but ſince the invention of floating engines, which is of a very few years back, fires near the water ſide have been ſoon got under and with little trouble. With an honeſt hope, that you gentlemen, will take the above into your ſerious conſideration, I ſubmit it to your and the public's eye.

S. HOWARD.

My ſtate of health will not admit, or I ſhould do myſelf the favor of perſonally waiting on you.

New-Jerſey. S. H.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Some of Mr. Fenno's correſpondents have undertaken to aſperſe thoſe citizens of Baltimore, who waited on commodore Barney, to congratulate him on his return to his native country and friends. They complimented him, not as a French officer, but as an old and reſpected acquaintance—nor ſaw they any impropriety in this effuſion of joy. But Mr. Fenno's writers ſay that Mr. Barney has come with inſtructions in his pocket to capture all American veſſels, and that the citizens of Baltimore, actuated by Jacobinical principles and French phrenzy, turn out to huzza for his ſucceſs! They have advanced a groundleſs aſſertion, as far as reſpects orders for the capture of our veſſels; and I am indeed ſorry to ſee them ſo glaringly expoſe their ignorance, both as to the principles of the gentleman in queſtion, and the ſentiments of the citizens of Baltimore. I believe that Mr. Barney, rather than be the inſtrument of injury and oppreſſion to his native country—a country which every human tie muſt endear, would immediately reſign the command he now holds, and retire with the gratification of having obtained an ample recompence for the injuries and loſſes he ſuſtained from the object of his reſentment. And as for the citizens of Baltimore, I aſſert it, and deny it who can, that if war were to break out between this country and France, none would be better prepared, or more willing to ſtep forth, to aſſert their rights, and glorіouſly die for the dear bought liberty and independence of their country. No French fraternity for us.

MONTGOMERY.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THE Three-penny Loaf to weigh 13 ounces—the price of warranted good Superfine Flour this day from 45 to 48.

JOHN LONGDON, Clk. Market.

January 12.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th. 1796.

Potomac Company.

FOR SALE at the Union Tavern, in George Town, thirteen ſhares in the Potomac Company, on the firſt Monday in March next, unleſs in the mean time the proprietors of the ſaid ſhares pay to the treaſurer the debt and intereſt due thereon. And the ſtockholders of the additional capital are required to pay to Wm. Hartſhorne, treaſurer of the ſaid company, ten per cent. on the amount of each ſhare by them held on or before the firſt day of March next enſuing the date hereof.

TOBIAS LEAR, Preſident.
JAMES KEITH, } Directors.
JOHN MASON, }

January 12. 5w

For Sale.

NEAR the Great Falls of Potomac, in Loudoun county, 4 or 500 acres of Land ſufficiently level for farming. About 100 acres are cleared and but little worn. This tract is well watered, and contains ſeveral acres of natural meadow. The timber is oak, hickory, and cheſnut, and there is on one part of it a ſufficiency of the latter alone to encloſe perhaps the whole. Mr. Robert Reed who at preſent lives on the premiſſes will ſhew the land to any perſon wiſhing to view it, and the terms may be known by a letter directed to the ſubſcriber, and left at the Poſt Office, Alexandria.

T. FAIRFAX.

January 12. 5w

Alexandria, January 12.

On Wedneſday night, the 4th inſt. an attempt was made by ſome daring villains to get into the Treaſury office of this State.—They made their way good through the outer door, by cutting two holes near the upper and lower bolts, large enough to admit one of their hands—by which means they got out the two large bolts. After getting into the paſſage, they drove a large wedge between the folding outward door of the Treaſury conſiderabl, above the lock, and forced it wide enough to get a crow bar in.—Being alarmed (as it conjectured), they deſiſted and left the implements ſtanding in the doors as above deſcribed till next morning.

We have been favored (ſays the Aurora) with a Madrid Gazette containing a manifeſto of the Spaniſh court and declaration of war againſt Great Britain dated the 5th October.

A letter from Cadiz dated Oct. 24, and incloſing the above manifeſto, mentions an engagement between the Britiſh frigate Terpſichore of 44 guns and the Spaniſh frigate Mahoneza of 34; the latter, after a conteſt in which the had 27 men killed, was taken and carried into Gibraltar.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW-LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

By the ſhip Hope, captain Edgerton, who arrived here laſt evening, in 36 days from Liverpool, we have received London and Liverpool papers, to November 17, 1796, from which we have extracted the following important articles.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The three Hamburgh mails due ſince Wedneſday laſt, arrived in town this morning. By the letters which they bring, it appears that general Wurmſer gained a complete victory over the French at Marmirola, on the 7th ult. The loſs of the latter in the action, was between four and five thouſand men killed and taken, beſides ſeveral pieces of cannon, many ammunition waggons, all their magazines, and military cheſt.

Letters from Heidelberg of the 27th ult. confirm the accounts of the ſignal advantages obtained by the Archduke over general Moreau, between the 12th and 22d of October. The loſs of the Auſtrians on this occaſion was about 2000 men, that of the French was conſiderably greater, ſome accounts making it amount to 8000 men. It ſeems to have been the object of Moreau to raiſe the ſiege of Kehl, with a view to ſecure a retreat over the Rhine at Straſburgh; but the activity of the archduke had defeated this ſcheme; and after ſeveral actions, in which he muſt have ſuſtained very great loſs, he was compelled to make good his paſſage at Huninguen.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 11.

Yeſterday an account was received from Dover, ſtating that intelligence had been communicated by the Telegraph to Liſle, a few hours before the ſailing of a veſſel from Cailis arrived there—that an engagement had taken place between the Auſtrian general Alvintzy and the French general Maſſena, on the 20th ult. near Trieſte, in which the former were defeated; the French having made about 3000 Croats and a number of officers priſoners.—The cannon and all the baggage of the Auſtrians alſo fell into their hands.

OFFENBOURG, OCT. 21.

On the 18th inſt. General Moreau endeavoured to penetrate with all his force to the vicinity of Kenſingen, to raiſe the blockade of Kehl, and procure himſelf a free paſſage over the Rhine.—The action was obſtinate and bloody, but as ſoon as the Hungarian grenadiers, headed by the Archduke Charles, came up, they fell like lions on the enemy, and forced them to retreat.

On the 19th the Auſtrians again attacked the French in the neighbourhood of Riegels. This battle was likewiſe very bloody. Gen. Wartenſleben was wounded in the left arm by a grape ſhot. The loſs of the French is very conſiderable, and they have been obliged to abandon Eltzach and Emmendingen.

The head quarters of the Archduke Charles, were removed on the 20th from Herbelsheim to Emmendingen. The Auſtrian troops have again entered Freyburg, victorious, and the communication between Gen. Moreau and the corps which had advanced to Huningen, is cut off.

FELLBOURGH, OCTOBER 22.

After a continued fighting for four days, the Auſtrians have driven the enemy from Eltzach, and out of Fribourg, into which they yeſterday entered.—The advantages coſt them about 2000 men; but the enemy, according to the account of the French generals themſelves, loſt between 5 and 6000 men, among which are 2000 priſoners. The French general Beaupais is killed.

RASTADT, OCTOBER 23.

On the 19th, the Archduke attacked the French with his whole army, along the valley of Eltzach, by Simonſwald and Ending, to the Rhine, and totally defeated them.

On the 7th, Marſhal Wurmſer, with the greateſt part of his army, attacked the French at Marmirolo—The battle laſted ſeven hours, and ended in the route of the French, who loſt between four and five thouſand men, in killed, wounded, and priſoners; ſeveral pieces of cannon, ammunition waggons, all their magazines, 202 oxen, and their military cheſt. The defeat was complete, and the Auſtrian cavalry purſued the French quite to Verona. The ſlaughter was dreadful, as the Auſtrians gave no quarter on the road from Mantua to Verona.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 6.

The Dey of Algiers is exerting himſelf in the moſt ſpirited manner to maintain the independence of his ports! The Engliſh having infringed that independence, and taken a Spaniſh frigate there, the Algerines have reclaimed it, and are preparing their whole maritime force!

General Bournonville to the Executive Directory.

Mulheim, 3d Brumaire.

I had the honour to give you an account yeſterday of the attack of the army, made by the enemy in the night between the 29th and 30th Vendemaire, upon the head of the bridge and the Iſle of Neuwied; he had projected nothing leſs than to make the garriſons priſoners of war, and to raiſe the works, and finally to cut off the communication of the left wing with the right. This affair coſt the enemy, more than 4000 men.

BOURNONVILLE.

BRUSSELS, OCT. 6.

General Bournonville, on account of the want of diſcipline in his army has declared, that all thoſe who were ſo diſorderly as to pillage, ſhould be ſhot without mercy.

DOMESTIC.

AUGUSTA, DECEMBER 17.

On Saturday night laſt, about 9 o'clock, an attempt was made to fire the town, by lodging coals of fire wrapped up in a cotton rag, and depoſited in a heap of ſhavings in the cellar of Mr. Creſwell's brick houſe, in Broad-ſtreet,—the ſmoke was obſerved by Mrs. Creſwell, and a perſon obſerved from the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet to run from that houſe,—a quick alarm being given, captain Watkins and ſome gentlemen of the infantry company made a diligent ſearch and ſucceeded ſo far in their purſuit that the perſon was fired on,—a rope acroſs a lot in which the incendiary was, being unobſerved by the purſuers, ſuddenly checked their career and overturned every man engaged in the purſuit;—to this unfortunate accident may be attributed the eſcape, (at this time,) of this daring villain;—a fellow, who calls himſelf a Spaniard, was apprehended on Sunday morning by Mr. Liverman, who has exerted himſelf in a manner that demands the attention of his fellow citizens, to bring to juſtice the perpetrators of this horrid attempt; he is, we are informed, ſent under a guard for Savannah, as ſeveral articles, found in his poſſeſſion, and others which he diſpoſed of are ſuppoſed to have been plundered during the late fire at Savannah.—A meeting of the inhabitants on Sunday entered into arrangements for a night guard of ten men, to perform duty each night, for the better ſecurity of this place; and from the general alacrity ſhewn on this occaſion, we have no doubt that the ſtricteſt vigilance will be exerciſed in conſequence of the aſſociation, and that whatever further may preſent itſelf as expedient for our defence (as it may too juſtly be ſtyled) we have no doubt will be entered into.

SAVANNAH, DECEMBER 23.

On Saturday morning laſt, this city was again alarmed by fire, which was diſcovered in the ſtable-loft of Mr. Edward Harden—from circumſtances, it appeared to be deſignedly ſet on fire but we do not learn that any proof has yet been aſcertained.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 7.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable Merchant in New London, dated the 1ſt inſt.

"By a veſſel arrived here in a ſhort paſſage from Liverpool, we have London accounts to the 15th Nov. Accounts are different with reſpect to Lord Malmeſbury's embaſſy; from his long tarrying at Paris, it is ſuppoſed ſomething pacific will take place. The French have been ſeverely beaten by the Archduke: Moreau was obliged to re-croſs the Rhine on the 26th of October. In the London Gazette he is ſaid to have been greatly harraſſed in his retreat, and that he loſt much of his baggage, cannon, &c. It is ſaid that moſt of the French generals are tired of Liberty and Equality, and wiſh to reſign. The news from the army of Italy, is, that Wurmſer made a ſally from Mantua, on the 7th October, and routed Buonaparte, with great loſs; all his magazines were deſtroyed, four or five thouſand men were killed, and 200 oxen were taken. Other accounts ſay, Wurmſer made another ſally about the 17th, and deſtroyed all their works, and put a great number to the ſword; a few more ſuch ſtrokes will oblige the French to abandon Italy."

SENTIMENTAL ANECDOTE.

Mr. Peale, of Philadelphia, gave the receipts of his Muſeum on Wedneſday the 4th inſt. (amounting to 144 dollars) to the ſufferers at Savannah. After a polite addreſs to thoſe who promoted his humane intention, he relates the following anecdote.

A middle aged woman, with modeſt addreſs, approached the muſeum door; her dreſs beſpoke that her wants were ſupplied by induſtry;—at that moment a ſmall company came forward preſenting their tickets for admiſſion. The good woman waited to let them paſs, and then moſt courteouſly demanded what was the price of entrance?—only one quarter of a dollar—here ſaid ſhe, holding out her hand, with two quarters; it is my mite; and was turning away—But, madam, won't you walk into the muſeum?—Not now, ſhe replied, there is company enough there without me, and I will find a quarter to pay for ſeeing it ſome other day; and retired uttering pathetic benedictions.

ROBERT SMOCK,

AT his Dry Good Store in Fairfax-Street, oppoſite the Store of Mr. Bryan Hampſon, offers for ſale, under the direction of Mr. William Stuart, either for caſh, flour, wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, &c. for which a generous market price will be given, the following Merchandiſe on terms highly advantageous to the purchaſer, viz.

Superfine and ſecond 7-4 broad cloth.
Common 5-4 to 6-4 do.
Elaſtic & foreſt do.
Double milled drabs,
Plain & printed caſſimeres,
Printed and tambor'd caſſimere veſt ſhapes
Swanſdown & printed velvet do.
Printed and tambor'd do.
Coatings & duffils,
Kerſeys & plains,
Halfthicks and kendall, or negro cottons,
Flannels & baizes,
Rose & Indian blankets,
Green, blue, & motted rugs,
Engliſh and Scotch carpets,
Yard & ¾ yd, wide carpeting by the yard,
Ladies' ſcarlet cloaks aſſorted,
Fulled, yarn, and worſted caps,
Mens' & boy's worſted gloves & yarn mitts,
Mens' & boys' worſted, yarn, & plaid hoſiery,
Women and childrens' colour'd do.
Cambiet & cambleteens,
Wildbore, durant, & Joan's ſpinning,
Morean, callimanco, & bombazett,
Crape & black ſattinett,
Velvet and velverett,
Corduroy, thickſett, and royal ribb,
Fancy cord jeans & bever fuſtians,
Marſeilles quilting, dimities, and muſlinetts,
Plain & ſprigg'd jackonett muſlins,
Plain & ſprigg'd book muſlin,
Kenting and ſpotted lawn,
Book & jaconet muſlin handkerchiefs,
Book & jaconet muſlin apron patterns,
Mens' plain and tamboured muſlin handkerchiefs and cravats,
Large lawn & cambricks,
Chintzes, callicoes, & Ginghams,
Cotton and muſlin ſhawls,
Cotton and linen pocket handkerchiefs,
Iriſh linens,
Ruſſia ſheeting and Ruſſia duck,
Brown holland, dowlas, and ticklenburgs,
German oznaburgs, and hempen rolls,
Plain & ſtriped lacking,
Bed bunts & ticken,
Sheeting & apron check,
Silk, cotton, and thread hoſiery,
Coloured ſattins and modes,
Pealongs & ſarſanet,
Flag & ſpotted Bandanno ſilk handkerchiefs,
Ribbons aſſorted,
Silk, galloon, and worſted bindings,
Fringe, lace, & edging,
Coloured and oxnaburg thread,
Nuns' thread, ſewing ſilk, and twiſt, aſſorted,
Tapes, bobbin, &c.
Ladies' ſilk mitts & kid gloves,
Mens' buckſkin and beaver do.
Ladies' coloured furr hats,
Mens' and boy's furr and wool do.
Buttons aſſorted,
Razors & razor caſes, with implements,
Pocket & penknives,
Knives & forks,
Pruning knives and ſciſſars,
Shoe buckles & knee buckles,
Snuff boxes,
Braſs & other candle ſticks,
Glaſs & queen's ware aſſorted,
5-4 white & printed cottons at 18d. per yard,
Souchong, hyſon-ſkin, young hyſon, and imperial teas.

He flatters himſelf from the care he will take in procuring the beſt and cheapeſt goods, and of thoſe peculiarly adapted to the uſe of this country, as he will only diſpoſe of them for caſh or produce—thereby being enabled to ſell on the very loweſt terms,—that it will be the intereſt of ſtore keepers in the country, as well farmers as others to make trial of his ſtore.

ROBERT SMOCK.

January 12.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

A FEW OF

The Preſident's Addreſs,

Price 5-16ths of a Dollar.

FOR SALE,
A FEW DINING SETS OF ELEGANT
NANKEEN CHINA,

conſiſting of 187 pieces each.

Liverpool and Cadiz ſalt in bulk, and ſalt in ſacks—

100 quarter cheſts Teas of different kinds—

80 puncheons Jamaica, W. Iſland and continental Rum—

Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Corſica and Port Wines, in hhds. pipes and quarter-caſks—

French brandy, Holland gin, London bottled porter—

Loaf ſugar in barrels, Muſcovado ſugars—

Coffee—

Cotton in bags.

Rice, indigo, fig blue, copperas, madder roſin, beſt muſtard in bottles, pepper, pimento, nutmegs, mace, cloves, caſſia, capers, olives in bottles and jars, anchovies in ugs.

Soal leather of the beſt quality—Salt-petre, refined and crude—white and brown ſoap, dipped and mould candles of Philadelphia manufacture—race and ground ginger—Leiper's ſnuff of different qualities in bladders and bottles.

Alſo, one box of 7-8 and one do. 4-4 Iriſh linen, well aſſorted.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

October 19. tf.

UNION BREWERY.
Strong & Table Beer

is now ready to be delivered to purchaſers at the Union Brew-Houſe.

Nov. 29. tf.

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMUEL STANSBURY having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Drinker and Stanſbury,

In the ſtore formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Braſs Wares, Caſtings, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil
Spaniſh Brown do. do.
Yellow Ochre do. do.

Red lead; Pruſſian blue; patent yellow vermilion; verdigriſe; chalk; whiting and putty; 7-8, 8-10, 9-11 and 10-12 window glaſs; powder and ſhot; copal and common varniſh; ſpirits of turpentine; hatters trimmings; aquia fortis; quick ſilver; logwood and glue; white ſoap; mould and dipp'd candles; ſlates; bruſhes; corks, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A ſmall aſſortment of DRY GOODS wholeſale, conſiſting of cloths, caſſimers, muſlins, hoſiery, modes, nankeens ribbons &c.

July 14

Rob. Patton & Ch. Scott

HAVE received by ſundry veſſels from Europe, their Fall ſupply of Goods, which they are now opening for ſale, at their Wholeſale Store, King-ſtreet.

N. B. They have ſingle and double F Gun-powder, which they will ſell by the quantity or caſk. Seine Twine by the bundle or larger quantity.

November 5.

Jackſon & Dunnington,

HAVE juſt received and for ſale, at their Store in King Street,

A Small Aſſortment of

HARDWARE,

Conſiſting of

Copper and Iron Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Chaffing Diſhes, Box Coffee Mills, Pad Locks, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Shoe and Hearth Bruſhes, beſt ſteel plate Hand Saws, Carpenter's Rules, Powder and Shot, Gun Worms, Shovels and Tongs, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails, &c. &c.

November 22.

Andrew & Wm. Ramſay

Have imported in the brig Dolly, via. New-York from Oporto, ten pipes, ten hhds. and twenty quarter caſks of

PORT WINE,

of a very ſuperior quality which they now offer for ſale at their warehouſe, King-ſtreet.

They have alſo on hand,

Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks. Liſbon do. in pipes. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter caſks. Port do. in bottles and a quantity of well aſſorted bar iron.

Dec. 6. tf

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale the following valuable Property:—The Eſtate on which he now lives, known by the name of CLIFTON MILLS, containing 275 acres, about 70 of which are cleared and under good fencing, ſituate in Loudoun County, Virginia, near the turnpike road leading from Aſhby's gap of the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, from which place, the City of Waſhington, and George-Town, it is diſtant about 50 miles. The improvements are a large and well conſtructed Merchant Mill, with two water wheels and three pair of ſtones, two of which are burrs—ſhe is in complete repair, with the whole of Evans's machinery, and is capable of manufacturing 300 barrels Flour per week. A ſaw Mill. A large new ſtone diſtillery, forty feet ſquare, with a ſufficient quantity of copper to make 50 gallons of ſpirits per day. A houſe for the diſtiller, miller, cooper, waggoner, and blackſmith, with their ſeveral ſhops, &c. A new frame dwelling Houſe, two ſtories high, with two chimnies and four rooms, handſomely finiſhed, with kitchen, ſtables, &c. The Mill and Diſtillery, in point of ſituation and convenience are inferior to none. Alſo, the following parcels of Land in Kentucky—10,000 acres on the Red River, in the county of Clarke; 6091¼ acres on the waters of Big Sandy, in the county of Bourbon; 4,685½ acres in Madiſon county, within 7 or 8 miles of the Court houſe; 3,910 acres on the waters of the Rolling Fork, in Nelſon county; 3,600 acres on the waters of Stinking Creek, Lincoln county, on which there is a very valuable ſalt ſpring; and 7,500 acres, within three miles of Bullit's ſalt works. Alſo, a tract of Land in the county of Alleghany, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing 500 acres, together with a waggon and team of 5 good young Horſes. To any perſon who will purchaſe the whole of the above property, the terms will be eaſy and accommodating. Caſh, lots in the Town of Alexandria, Alexandria Bank Stock, or Morris and Nicholſon's paper will be taken in payment for the whole or any part.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Jun.

Clifton, Nov. 28. 12wep

For Sale,

A Merchant, Griſt, and Saw Mill, in the county of Loudoun, about ten miles from Leeſburg, with about 100 acres of land, one half low ground, cleared, and under a good fence. The other half in woods. The Mill houſe is built of ſtone, two ſtories high, 56 feet long, and 40 wide, one pair of large burr ſtones, and a pair of ſhort hill ſtones, for country work. She is well calculated for merchant work, ſituate on Gooſe creek, on a never failing ſtream, about 40 miles from Alexandria, and the ſame diſtance from the Federal city. There is on the premiſes a good miller's houſe, ſtore houſe, granery, and ſtable. The ſtore houſe is well finiſhed, a large ſtone chimney, with three fire places, with a kitchen and cellar under the houſe, well adapted to the accommodation of a ſmall family, and if not ſold will be rented to any perſon that may apply. There is alſo on the premiſſes another houſe not far from the mill, newly built, with two rooms, a ſtone chimney with two fire places, which will anſwer a family that may work the farm. One third part of the money to be paid down, the other two thirds in two yearly payments, to be ſecured, either by a mortgage on the premiſes, or perſonal ſecurity. Apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

SIMON TRIPLETT.

December 13.

IN order to comply with contracts, I will ſell for approved bonds, on three equal annual payments, a ſquare of Lots at the upper end of Fredericksburg, beginning oppoſite to the lower corner of Dr. Weford's on Caroline Street, and running up the croſs ſtreet leading to Fitzhugh's ferry; and from thence back to Sophia ſtreet. This ſquare I have laid off into 24 lots, 27½ feet front, and 122 back; 12 on Caroline ſtreet, and 12 on Sophia ſtreet. Nine of thoſe on Caroline ſtreet I have leaſed on an annual ground rent of 8 or 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaſer would enhance the value of by building ſmall houſes, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or gourds will martins in the ſpring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their coſt than large buildings. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cheap Goods.

Will abſolutely be ſold at STERLING COST AND CHARGES for caſh only, under the direction of Mr. William Hickman, oppoſite to M'Knight's Tavern, from

6 to 7000 pounds worth

of Goods—a large proportion of which are juſt arrived from England, and now opening.—They conſiſt of broad cloths of every denomination, from 8s. to 27/6 ſterl. per yard; caſimeres from 3/9 to 6s. ſterl. plain and foreſt cloths from 15d. to 4s. per yard, plain and ſtriped coatings, kerſeys and halfthicks, a large aſſortment of flannels and baizes of every uſual colour, from 39s. to 90s. ſterl. per piece, wildbores, bombazetts, durants, calimancoes, and moreens, rugs, Iriſh linens, ſheetings, cotton and linen checks, brown Sileſia's, ſtriped cotton and linen, twill'd velvets and velverets, handſome Brunſwick and fancy cords, corduroys, queen's cord, thickſetts, fuſtians, and other Mancheſtry, a large aſſortment of printed cottons, callicoes, and chintzes, printed linen and cotton and check linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, women's, men's, girls, and boys' cotton, worſted, and yarn hoſe, women's and men's lamb, kid, beaver, Venetian, and ſilk gloves and mitts, ſilk cloaks, luteſtrings, modes, ſatins, and vellums, beſt white chapel needles, pins, tapes, laces, fereting, worſted and cotton bindings, cotton cord and taſſels, fringe, ſhirt buttons, paſte boards, women's and men's fine fur hats, gilt plated and common metal coat and veſt buttons, ſewing ſilk and twiſt, ivory and bone handle table and carving knives and forks, a large aſſortment of bridle bits and ſtirrup irons, ſirſingle, girth, and bridle buckles, ſaddle ſtaples and plates, iron rim and ſtock locks, HL hinges and thumb latches, hat looping and lining of all prices, large ſcale beams, chains and hooks of the beſt quality, braſs counter ſcales, London Porter in bottles by the caſk or dozen, and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Purchaſers of every deſcription will be accommodated, and will find their intereſt in calling, as we are determined to cloſe the ſales if poſſible in five or ſix weeks.

JOSIAH WATSON,
JESSE SIMMS.

THE ſubſcribers have imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and Liverpool,

A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Which they will diſpoſe of on liberal terms, by the piece or package, to punctual men.

Wm. B. MAGRUDER & CO.

George-Town, Nov. 3. epif.

Mandeville & Jameſſon,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Four boxes, } IRISH LINENS well
One Bale } aſſorted.
Twenty puncheons 4th proof Rum,
Freſh Raiſins in kegs, boxes, & jars,
Do. Figs in frails and jars,
Do. Grapes in jars,
Soft ſhelled Almonds,
A few boxes Sweetmeats,
Do. Capers.

Alſo—Coarſe and fine Salt, with a very general aſſortment of Groceries, which they will ſell for caſh, or at the uſual credit.

☞ A good Clerk wanted.

Alſo, a Black Man to hire as a Porter by the year.

Dec. 8.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax-ſtreet, in fee ſimple, lying north, and adjoining to Bryan Hampton's, now occupied by John Duffey.—The lot is 38 feet front, and 100 feet deep. The houſe is a large 2 ſtory frame, with a back building of brick, with a cellar under the whole. There is alſo a frame ſtable on this lot.

One other Lot of Ground on Wolf-ſtreet, 80 feet, running back 106 feet 5 inches to a 10 feet alley on which is erected a back frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now reſides. This lot is ſubject to a ground rent of four pounds per annum. For terms apply to

JOHN JANNEY

JUST RECEIVED,

From New-York, and for ſale by

STEPHEN ALLEY,

A general aſſortment of

Ladies', Gentlemens', and

Childrens' SHOES, &c.

December 8.

For Charter,

THE BRIG

Virginia,

Burthen 900 hhds of tobacco.—For terms apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON,

Who have for ſale—Queen's ware in crates, well aſſorted; glaſs ware; double Glouceſter cheeſe in hampers; Liverpool ſalt in ſacks and looſe; pipes in boxes; pearl barley in kegs; bare lead; candles by the box.

Oct. 18. tf.

Bank of Alexandria.

January 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stock Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of five per cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the half year, ending this day is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their repreſentatives, on Thurſday next the 5th inſt.

By order of the Preſident & Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.

P. S. Thoſe ſhares that have been ſubſcribed ſince the 5th of July laſt, are entitled to a proportionate dividend.

GURDEN CHAPIN.

Bank of Alexandria,

December 14, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court houſe in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of chooſing nine Directors of the ſaid bank for the enſuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.

For Sale.

A Tract of Land containing 2500 acres, lying immediately on the river Potomac, near Coan river in the county of Northumberland, Virginia. 1600 acres of which are the moſt valuable kind of low grounds on this river, between 300 and 400 acres heavily timbered, the whole perfectly level, the remainder is very high land, and exceedingly productive. The ſoil of this part is equal to any in the ſtate in the cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and ſmall grain of all kinds. On this tract is a large commodious two ſtory brick manſion houſe and out offices, a large brick ſtable, a valuable barn, corn houſe, and many other out houſes, all in good repair. The orchard and garden contains a variety of valuable fruit trees, and the waters abound with fiſh and oyſters. It is ſituated about a day's ſail from Richmond, Alexandria, or Norfolk. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will take one half of the purchaſe money in approved weſtern lands.

PRESLY THORNTON.

Northumberland Houſe,
Virginia, Dec. 22.

Wanted Immediately,

AN Overſeer on the ſhares, on Shanandoah river, to work ten fellows with good horſes, &c. found. The land is very good, and a very good ſhare will be allowed. Any perſon that may ſuit, will no doubt produce ſatisfactory teſtimony of his ability honeſty, ſobriety and induſtry. For further particulars apply to Meſſrs. Korn and Wiſemiller, Alexandria, or to John Holker on Shenandoah river, Frederick County.

Nov. 25. 3m ep

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 18th inſt. a likely young negro woman named ESTHER, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, inclining to fatneſs. Had on when ſhe went off a grey cloth jacket and brown petticoat. It is preſumed however that her dreſs has been ſince changed, as ſhe has taken away with her valuable clothes to a conſiderable amount. The above reward with charges will be paid for ſecuring her in any goal, ſo that I get her again.

ROB. B. JAMESSON.

N. B. Wanted to purchaſe or hire, a negro boy of a good character.

December 29.

I DO declare to the world, that THOMAS MAGRUDER, of Port Royal, is a proven COWARD, and a trifling puppy.

RICHARD BUCKNER, Jun.

Port Royal, December 30.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, JUN.